

THE HEPPNER, OREGON, CALAMITY.

The Number of Victims Fully Five Hundred.

One Hundred and Fifty of the Best Residences Swept Away.

The Dalles, Ore., June 16.—A telephone message from Ione states that the latest find in the ruins of the Heppner indicates that the loss of life will be much greater than at first supposed. The casualty list will foot up 500 and many of the bodies will never be recovered. The property loss and destruction of buildings alone will aggregate probably a million dollars. This is regarded as a conservative estimate. One hundred and fifty of the best residences were swept from the earth. The debris is piled along the railroad track to the height of freight cars. The relief work is progressing at a satisfactory pace.

James Kernan, the Oregon Railway and Navigation company agent, met his death at the telegraph key trying to call Portland to inform the outside world of the impending calamity.

One of the most thrilling adventures was that of Tom Shuter, who with his family, was carried down stream in his house for a mile and a half. His wife and two children climbed into the upper rooms. Below town it crossed the creek to the west side, where it lodged in debris 150 yards from the canyon bank. Shuter then took his two little ones and swam a hundred yards. He landed the children and then rescued his wife.

Seventy-five men are digging graves on the hillside. Prompt measures are being taken to prevent a plague. The weather threatens to become hot and a relief corps to clean the town is urgently needed.

H. R. Baird of Portland lost his wife and three children. They were visiting her father, Mrs. Clarence Andrews and three children of Seattle are among the lost. Her husband is in Sitka, Alaska. She is a sister of Mrs. Baird.

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS.

Ione, Ore., June 16.—The names of 189 persons whose bodies have been discovered or who are missing and believed to be dead as a result of the Heppner flood, have been obtained, in addition to the bodies of seven Chinese, three Japanese and 22 strangers and babies, names unknown, go to swell the list.

Elias Connor, a stock raiser of Ione, returned from Heppner at 2 o'clock this morning. He left the scene of the disaster at 6 o'clock last night.

"It is known," said Mr. Connor, "that at least 275 or 300 people were drowned. 115 corpses have been hastily buried in wooden boxes and some were merely wrapped in blankets. There were still several wagon loads of dead on their way to the cemetery when I left. Heppner itself has now been pretty well searched, except in piles of debris, where it is thought great numbers of bodies will be found."

"Between Ione and Heppner," said Mr. Connor, "there are great piles of debris, but the flood passed so quickly that the roads have not been seriously damaged."

"It looks strange to see the heavy steel rails bent and twisted like corkscrews and heavy timbers splintered like matchwood."

"In Heppner itself the flood swept a clean path a mile long and two blocks wide through the town, going generally the course of Willow creek."

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Pendleton, Ore., June 16.—Three men who survived the flood at Heppner—R. D. Ball, J. J. Kelley and A. P. Bradbury—have arrived here, after having witnessed the destruction of the town and assisted in the work of rescue. Mr. Kelley said: "The rain was not falling in Heppner, but could be seen some distance away. Sharp flashes of lightning were accompanied by the howling thunder. Then suddenly the thunder died away, and a low noise was heard, very faint at first, but growing louder. The city is situated on Willow creek, which makes a sharp turn above the city. As the noise grew louder and louder, the people became frantic. Then in a moment the van of the flood burst into view around the curve of the creek, carrying on its crest the cabins and houses which stood in its path. The people made a rush to the hills, but were too late. The flood was upon them. The little river in five minutes was transformed into a roaring torrent 400 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Houses were lifted from their foundations and carried on the swirling waters. People were carried away in their homes and forced to crawl on the roof. Then as the houses moved down the stream they caught on to the trees and hung there until morning, when they were rescued."

Street Car Strike in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., June 17.—Not a street car wheel has turned today in Richmond or Manchester, or on the line of the Richmond and Petersburg Electric Railway. Not a car was run out of the barns this morning. The motormen and conductors have entered on the long-expected strike, which is for an increase of pay, the nine hour day and recognition of the union. It is announced by representatives of the company that car service will be resumed tomorrow, new men to run the cars being expected tonight. The striking motormen and conductors have been formally notified by the company to report for duty tomorrow morning. An extra force of policemen has been provided, but so far there is not a hint of trouble.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. A sure remedy for all cases of CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS in 10 to 15 days. Gold medal box, sealed with blue ribbon. Take one or two. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Postpaid, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000,000 Remedial Society, All Druggists, Chichester Chemical Co., London, England. Madison Square, N.Y.C., U.S.A.

"SUB-TREASURY OR SOMETHING BETTER."

New York Cotton Exchange Plan Similar in Some Respects to Alliance Demand.

LICENSED WAREHOUSE IN GROWING DISTRICTS.

The strong movement on foot to finance the entire cotton crop of this country in the United States and to hold the cotton as near the fields as possible is winning closest attention of business men.

If the plan that has been proposed to accomplish these results is successful it will amount to the saving of millions to the farmers and cotton handlers of the south.

Among the leaders in the movement is Mr. James McGowan, of the firm of Inman & Co., of this city, who is also a member of the New York cotton exchange and one of the committee entrusted with the development of the plans for the new departure in the method of carrying on the cotton business.

New York telegrams, which were published in The Chronicle yesterday morning, gave indication of the progress of the plan. These dispatches did not give the plan in full.

At the office of Inman & Co. the salient features of the proposition were pointed out yesterday to a Chronicle reporter.

The idea, in brief, is to have the New York cotton exchange, the recognized authority and guarantor on all matters relating to cotton, to license warehouses throughout the cotton belt and supervise them through regularly appointed deputies so that certificates, which will be negotiable at any bank or money market, can be issued on deposit of the staple in these licensed warehouses. As the matter stands now, authoritative warehouse certificates can only be issued on cotton that is transported all the way to New York and put in storage at the few licensed warehouses that the New York cotton exchange maintains in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Under the present plan the cotton must stand, the heavy expenses of being freighted to New York and being handled two or three times or else it must be put on deposit in some of the European markets and held there at large interest charges.

In lieu of either of these two ways of holding on the dealer who is full on cotton must now sell at the market quotation and gain or lose on the deal according to the price that day, without any chance of waiting for a better figure, which, in his judgment, he may expect.

It takes a very large amount of money to handle the cotton crop and New York being the great money market of this country, the thought is to develop a plan whereby a merchant in Augusta or elsewhere in the cotton belt can buy up cotton, store it in a warehouse near home and enjoy the same borrowing facilities in the metropolis as if the cotton was stored there.

This plan, if adopted, will permit the southern cotton men to buy in unlimited quantities and enable them to hold it until a profitable price is offered. For instance, take the condition of yesterday's market. The price for spots was 12 3/4, and there was no cotton to offer for this figure. If there had been a licensed warehouse situated in this vicinity a great deal of cotton could have been held and a much better price realized than that at which it was disposed of as soon as it could be rushed to the market.

There would also be a great saving in cotton for export. Under the present usage big exporters have to store their cotton in New York until sold, for the obvious reason that this is the only way by which money can be raised on it. Say, then, that the cotton is sold to a spinner in Europe. Already the southern merchant has paid the shipping to New York, where, if there had been a licensed warehouse in this vicinity, he would have been spared the heavy handling charges in New York, as well as the difference in freight between either of the near ports and that of New York, which, all told, would have been the saving of possibly a dollar a bale.—Augusta Chronicle.

PUTTING DOWN PEONAGE.

Attorney General Knox Determined to Put an End to the Custom.

Washington, June 17.—United States Attorney Reese, of Montgomery, Ala., was at the department of justice today in response to a request from Attorney General Knox, who wished to confer with him in regard to the progress of the prosecutions of persons in that State for peonage. Although the Attorney General is not disposed to discuss for publication the status of the cases in which prosecutions have been begun, or the extent of the peonage system in Alabama it is known that a large number of cases are under investigation, and that in addition to the arrests already made it is expected that warrants will soon be issued for a still larger number. It is said that the system is not in operation to any considerable extent near the cities and large towns, but that in some of the more sparsely settled sections it is quite common. The officials of the department of justice are determined to destroy it and to that end every discovered case will be vigorously prosecuted.

Ladies and Children Invited.

All ladies and children who cannot stand the shocking strain of laxative syrups, cathartics, etc., are invited to try the famous Little Early Risers. They are different from all other pills. They do not purge the system. Even a double dose will not gripe, weaken or sicken; many people call them the Easy Pill. W. H. Howell, Houston, Tex., says nothing better can be used for constipation, sick headache, etc. Bob Moore, Lafayette, Ind., says all others gripe and sicken, while DeWitt's Little Early Risers do their work well and easily. Sold by J. S. Hughson & Co.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—Kroushvan, the notorious Jew baiter and editor of the Anti-Semitic organ in Kishineff, the Bessarabets, the articles of which are believed to have been largely responsible for the massacre of the Jews in Kishineff, was attacked by a party of Jews in the street here today. He was stabbed in the neck by one of the Jews. The wound is not believed to be fatal. His assailant was captured and proved to be a former student of the Polytechnic School at Kieff.

J. H. Tillman asked bail and it was refused. He asked a continuance and got it. He now asks a change of venue, necessarily either to Edgefield, his home county, or Saluda, once a part of Edgefield. For a man with such a clear case of self defense, he evinces a strange reluctance to face his trial promptly and in a straightforward manner.—Spartanburg Journal.

OVER-RIDING THE COURTS.

Federal Government Wants to Call Out Troops to Prevent Enforcement of Civil Process.

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Moody had a conference at the department of justice today with Attorney General Knox as to the right of the Government to proceed with work upon its war vessels regardless of the interference of any Courts, and even at the expense of calling in Federal troops to insure the continuance of the work. The case in point is that of the cruiser Galveston, at the shipyard of the W. R. Trigg Ship-building Company of Richmond, Va., whose contract for the vessel the Government declared forfeited on May 14 last because of the insolvency of the company. The principle involved is regarded as vitally important to the navy. The Attorney General will not render his opinion for several days.

The supply creditors of the W. R. Trigg Company have notified the Government of their intention to appeal to the State Courts of Virginia for an injunction stopping further work by the Government upon the Galveston, which it was intended should be launched next Monday. Rear Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, has advanced the contention that no Court has a right to interfere with work upon a Government war ship.

The Administration is much concerned over the probability of delay in the completion of the warships under construction by the companies of the United States Ship-building Company as a result of the financial troubles of that concern. The President is anxious to find means by which the Government may protect itself in case complications arise. It is believed that such a means has been found in the contention made by Admiral Bowles, which, if sustained by the Attorney General, gives the Government the power to order Federal troops to insure the completion of a war vessel duly contracted for by the Government.

More Jews murdered.

Berlin, June 17.—The Tageblatt today, in mail advices from Lodz, Russian Poland, gives an account of the disturbances here on Monday last. About 5,000 young workingmen, Jews, paraded the streets in an orderly manner but as a Socialist demonstration. The police, in view of the number of those engaged, called on the Cossacks for assistance and then the police and Cossacks charged the workingmen, beating them with the flat of their swords and with their fists and mercilessly continuing the beatings after a number of the men had been arrested and were helpless and further beating them when the prisoners were taken into the police station where, according to the mail advices, blood "ran in rivulets." It is reported that ten enthusiastic young men were beaten to death and that of the 100 who were arrested all were seriously wounded. Surgeons worked for five hours sewing up wounds after the fury of the police had been spent.

SERVIA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Servia, which is a kingdom of the Balkan peninsula, is a compact territory with an area of over 18,000 miles, and the surface is, on the whole, mountainous. The mountain groups are mostly clothed with fine forests. It is essentially an agricultural country, the principal crop being wheat, maize and other cereals, and grapes for wine. Fruit trees, especially plums, abound and from the plums the brandy of the Servians is made. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are kept, and there are flour mills, breweries, cooperages and similar works in operation. Clothing and carpets are made by the women in their own homes.

The Servians are a well built, stalwart race, proud and martial by temperament, with a warm love of home and country, of dance and song, hospitable, brave and energetic, but at the same time quick-tempered and prone to violence. They are a primitive people, and cling to old customs and beliefs, and are thoroughly democratic in their institutions. The most striking feature of the social life is the family community, or zadruga. There are no paupers, no asylums, no "homes" in Servia.

The capital is Belgrade, a city of nearly 70,000 inhabitants. The country was formerly an autonomous dependency of Turkey, but since the treaty of Berlin in 1878, it has been an independent constitutional monarchy. The population in 1884 was 1,901,736; in 1890 it was 2,162,759, including 150,000 Roumanians, 34,000 gypsies and 25,000 of other nationalities. Besides there are about 250,000 Servians in Montenegro, 1,300,000 in Herzegovina, and 2,350,000 in Austria-Hungary.

The people of Servia belong to the Greek Catholic Church. The highest authority of the Servian Church is the National Synod, consisting of the Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishops of Nisch and Zica. Education does not reach a very high standard and is not generally diffused, although attendance at the primary schools is free and compulsory. Besides a university at Belgrade, with less than 300 students, there are a military academy, a theological seminary, an agricultural, commercial and some technical schools. The elementary schools number nearly 700 and are attended by about 52,000 children.

Servia is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The king acts as sole executive through eight ministers—foreign affairs, war, finance, justice, interior, political economy, public works, religion and education. The legislative power is vested in the king and the national assembly. The deputies of the latter are elected by the people every third year—one for every 4,500 votes in each province. Besides this body there is a senate of sixteen members, eight chosen by the king and eight by the national assembly. The body acts as a permanent state council.

The army embraces all men capable of bearing arms between the ages of 20 and 50, divided into three classes—the standing army, with peace total of 14,000 and a war total of 70,000; the second and third class each numbers 55,000. The French metrical system of weights and measures is in use, and the coinage system of the Latin union, though the franc is called a dinar and divided into 100 paras.

The language of the Servians belongs to the southern division of the Slav tongues and has for its nearest congeners Bulgarian, Slavonian and Russian. Although somewhat influenced by the Turkish, it is the softest tongue of all in the southern division, has a complete grammar and readily lends itself to poetic composition. Some of the native literature has been translated into English.

Another Postal Scandal.

Washington, June 17.—As a result of alleged indiscretion in matters pertaining to the award of contracts for printing the money order forms of the Government, James T. Metcalfe for many years superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department, was removed from office today by the Postmaster General. A full investigation of the case will be made later. The dismissal is the result of acts of Mr. Metcalfe in opposition to the bid of Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder by \$45,000, and in favor of the next highest bidder, the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company of New York.

The Secretary of State has granted charter to the Naval Stores Manufacturing Company, of Manning, the capital stock of which is \$50,000. A Levi is president, and F. C. Thomas is secretary and treasurer.

A Fatal Mistake

Is Often Made by the Wisest People.

It's a fatal mistake to neglect backache. Backache is the first symptom of kidney ills.

Serious complications follow. Doan's Kidney Pills cure them promptly.

Don't delay until too late. Until it becomes diabetes—Bright's disease.

Read what this gentleman says: Capt. D. W. Welsh, keeper of the Wood County Infirmary, Parkersburg, W. Va., says: "I had to go around trying to evade pain constantly, aware that a false step, jerk or twist would bring punishment, and I was afraid to handle anything for fear of a reminder in the shape of a twinge of pain. I trade at Dr. J. N. Murdoch's drug store on Third street, and have something to get in the drug line every time I come in. It was the e. I learned about Doan's Kidney Pills and I took a supply home with me and used them. My wife used them and my sister, Mrs. A. Amick, of No. 645 Seventh street, used them. They cured the three of us. I am here in the city every few days and can substantiate the remarks I have made."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

RUSSIA TO SERBIA.

Czar's Queer Welcome to King Peter as Sovereign of Servia.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—An official note was published in the Gazette today recognizing Prince Peter Kara-georgievitch as King of Servia and welcoming his accession. The note declares that it is incumbent upon King Peter to avenge the assassinations of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The note says:

"The Imperial Government, while hailing the election of the new monarch, scion of a glorious dynasty, and wishing all success in the task he has so well begun, as the supreme head of the Servian people, which is allied to Russia by ties of religion, can, nevertheless, not refrain from expressing the confident hope that King Peter will be able to give evidence of his sense of justice and firmness of will by adopting measure at the outset to investigate the abominable misdeed which has been committed and to mete out rigorous punishment to those traitorous criminals who have stained themselves with the infamy attaching to regicides. Of course, the entire Servian nation or army cannot be held responsible for the crime which revolts public conscience, yet to would be dangerous to Servia's internal peace not to exact expiation for the revolution carried out with violence by the military. Such neglect would inevitably react in an unfavorable manner on the relations of all the States with Servia, and would create for Servia serious difficulties at the very commencement of the reign of King Peter the First."

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Jewish Massacre Prevented.

Berlin, June 18.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that a report gained circulation at Novgorod Sjeversk, in the Government of Chernigov, precisely similar to that which caused the massacre at Kishineff, namely, that the Government had ordered the extermination of the Jews. The people began to make preparations most openly, talked the matter over publicly and appointed May 2, coronation day, for the massacres. Terror seized the Hebrew population, which assembled in the synagogue on the day appointed. There were 3,000 persons within and without the building, waiting the beginning of the massacre, but the police paraded the streets in force and prevented the gathering of mobs, although some persons formed crowds and shouted "Strike the Jews dead!" The day, however, passed without any serious outbreak. The marshal of the aristocracy, Prince Galitzin, and several priests of the Russian Church attended the coronation celebration in the synagogue, so as to reassure the Jews. Their presence exercised a restraint on the populace.

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Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher*
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In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed—
Aloes—
Rhubarb Sals—
Anise Seed—
Peppermint—
Worm Seed—
Clarified Sugar—
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Facsimile Signature of
Dr. J. C. Hatcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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Marble and Granite Monuments, Head-

stones and Iron Fencing.

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Special discount for the next thirty days.

Office and works 33 E. Liberty Street, Sum-

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Corn, Oats, Hay, Ship Stuff, Hulls and C. Seed Meal, Carolina R. P. Seed Oats at

HARBY & CO.'S STABLES.

Also full line of standard grade Wagons, both one and two horse, Buggies, Harness, Carriages.

We also have on hand a full line of building material, such as Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, Laths, Fire Brick, Terra Cotta Pipe, Stove Flues, &c.

We want to give you prices when you need any of above, and we will get your patronage.

Yours truly,

HARBY & CO.

Aug 8

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THE LINE FOR BUSINESS, THE LINE FOR PLEASURE, THE LINE FOR ALL THE BEST
SUMMER RESORTS
Complete Summer Resort Folder Mailed Free to Any Address.
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